The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. Established 1846.

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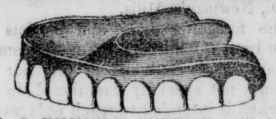

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OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Nov. 15, 1862.

Mr. Editor—Red and blue are not more different in their appearances, than the dispositions of men, as shown by their actions; this, however, is all right and proper, for it cannot be reasonably supposed that all persons should be alike in their feelings and views. That, however, is not the great difficulty in the case.

Some take a view of a thing, and—then they don't, or, at least, they take another view of the subject without a moment's reflection; and, unfortunately, the second view is mostly the wrong one, engendered, perhaps, by a casual remark of another without they themselves endeavoring to find out the truth of the report, as for instance, not many days ago, a man walked into a school-room, and going up to the teacher's desk, asked:

"Is there a meeting here to-day?"

Teacher—"Not that I know of."

Stranger—"I thought that the Committee met here to-day."

Teacher—"No, the Directors met here on last Saturday."

Stranger—"O, I thought this was the day! (turning.) Well, I'll see the Director, for I have a little business with him."

Teacher—"Do you live in this neighborhood?"

Stranger—"Yes, I belong to ——— school."

Teacher—"Are any of your children going to school now?"

Stranger—"Not yet, but will be after while. We would like to have another teacher at our house."

Teacher—"Ah, indeed! What is the matter with the one you have got?"

Stranger—"We are afraid she ☞ *won't be* able to control the *big* boys. (He did not say she *is not*, but was afraid she *wouldn't be.*)

Well, he left the school room and went to see the Director (*who, by the way is a sensible man*) when, according to the best authority, a dialogue took place, of which the following is a part:

Director—"Is she not doing well now?"

Stranger—"O yes, she is doing right well."

Director—"Is she not competent to teach?"

Stranger—"O yes, she is competent so far as education is concerned, but we have some d—lish boys that we fear she can't control when *they* begin to go."

Director—"Well, if they go to learn, she can teach them; if they go to 'cut up,' and she can't control them, we can!'

The Director, after reasoning the case with him, as a sensible man with a sensible man, sent him away satisfied for the time being, and well he might be, for there is not a more energetic teacher in the county than the one in question.

Now, Mr. Editor, the funny thing in this affair is, that the man did not know, nor does not yet know whether that teacher can control those boys, and another funny thing is, that he complained of a thing which has not yet occurred, and perhaps never will occur. It reminds me of the militia muster man calling out to his comrade:

"What have you hoisted your umbrella for, Drybones?"

Drybones—"Why, I guess we shall have a pretty, pretty, pertikler, heavy shower of rain ☞ *to-morrow!*"

Queer, ain't it? ZAK.

For The Blair County Whig.

She Only Sleepeth.

Mr. Brotherline—How rapid is the flight of time. How quickly we are precipitated down its steep declivity. How very frequently we are called to mourn the departure of near and dear friends, even those we least expect so soon to follow to their final resting-place. Young as we are, we may die!

Such was the departure of Grace E. Burley. When we least expected it, she was taken from us. But a few days before her departure from this unfriendly world, we saw her apparently in the bloom of health. She sleeps her last sleep. Grace was the cherished child of fond parents, a sweet, innocent little child of two summers. Her death has caused the pangs of sorrow to wound many hearts, by whom she was particularly loved, and especially her parents. She was the joy and light of the household. She is the first that has been taken from them, and oh! the grief and anguish of that mother's heart. Others, too, to whom she was very dear, feel her loss. One trait of her character I particularly wish to notice, as it may be a lesson to my young readers: Young as she was, she would never forget to say her prayers. If sent to bed without it, she would immediately return to her mother's side in her night attire, and in meek simplicity repeat the prayer, "Our Father who art in Heaven," &c. She also learned, from hearing her sisters sing, the following beautiful verses:

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand;
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.

There right before my Savior,
So glorious and so bright,
I'd wake the sweetest music,
And praise Him day and night,"

While she had strength sufficient, her voice was heard, praising God in singing that beautiful stanza; and when strength failed her, she would have her sister sit by her bedside and sing it for her. God has given her her wish, as expressed in the language of the poet above quoted. She is this moment a bright, bright angel!—Why then do we mourn and weep? Why do we refuse to be comforted? We have the consolation of God's word. We have the assurance, too, that she is happy, for Christ said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." She has left us for the bright abodes of Heavenly rest. Yes, she has gone to Jesus. God has sent a bright convoy of Angels to escort her home to Glory. She has left us, and her loss we deeply feel, but it is God that has bereft us, and He can heal all our sorrows. Her time was short, but in her brief stay upon the earth her afflictions were many, and, indeed, she may truly have been said to be the Daughter of affliction. But she has gone where sickness and sorrows come no more. No more will that smiling countenance meet our eyes; no more will we hear her prattling voice of sweet innocence; no more will those tiny feet dance to meet us, as we enter the threshold of her earthly habitation; no more shall we kiss those ruby lips. No, no, we will meet her no more on earth, but we hope to meet her in Glory. "God doeth all things well." Here again is the voice of God speaking in thunder tones, "Prepare to meet thy God." Here again, the grating of the cords as the coffin is lowered into its charnel-house, the hollow sound of the clods falling upon its lid, as they vibrate through every fibre and tendril of the heart, speak to us and warn us of the certainty of death. Can we turn a deaf ear to all these warnings and admonitions, and say There is time enough yet? Can we spurn the invitations to come to Christ, and still hope to be saved? Echo answers, Time is precious.

The little slumberer, Grace Ella, youngest daughter of Caleb and Matilda Burley, of Tyrone city, fell asleep in the arms of a loving Savior, Nov. 4, 1862, aged 2 years, 8 months and 19 days.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded,
One sweet infant voice has fled;
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
One dear little child is dead.

But we feel no thought of sadness,
For our friend is happy now;
She has knelt in heartfelt gladness,
Where the blessed angels bow.

She has gone to heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us
In that happy spirit land.

"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Nov. 14, 1862.

Hope for the Future.

There is much in the recent military movements of the national authorities to inspire the heart of the patriot with hope for the future. The delays which have embarrassed our progress have at length awakened the serious action of those who have the power to change the course of our armies and generals. It seems to be recognized that something more than endless preparation is needed; that patient waiting has produced no fruits, and that, so far from there being an inadequacy of forces, there are more men than the generals know how to handle.

But more than all, it appears that the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief, are now united in the full determination to make success the test of all our generals, and to keep changing them continually, after failure, until men shall be found competent to subdue the rebellion. Entirely too much trust has hitherto been placed in the ability of commanders, who have nothing but popularity and prudence to show as their qualifications, whose disasters all seem to be carefully covered up, and whose slightest actions of a successful character are magnified into tremendous achievements.

This resolution is nothing new for the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, who have from the beginning taken it as their rule of action, so far as they had the power to carry it into effect. Now that the President has seen that his amiable lenience and good nature have been abused, that the country demands a change of leaders, and has made up his mind that the country is right, the skies are brightening; and there is a far better look of the future than ever before.

Let us group together the facts which induce us to think that a great and sweeping change of policy as well as of men has been inaugurated. Gen. Wool has unwisely complicated himself with one of the factions of Baltimore, and lately committed the blunder of arresting some of the best and truest Unionists the city contained. He is therefore superseded, and Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who has fought bravely in more battles than any other general of this war, will take his place as soon as his wounds will permit it. Gen. Schenck is a live man, full of enterprise, courage and ability, and a statesman and a soldier.

Gen. Buell, whose campaigns have been characterized by the most remarkable series of delays, mismanagement and inaction, has lost in the west all that Halleck gained with so great an expenditure of blood and treasure, is at last finally removed and sent to vegetate at Indianapolis, while a military court of inquiry is to investigate his peculiar management. Gen. Rosencrans, who has shown himself to be a man of high capacity, takes his place in Kentucky, and at the very outset received a sharp rebuke from the General-in-Chief for suffering a delay of two days before leaving Corinth to take his new command.

Unable to get Gen. McClellan to pursue the rebels actively, or conduct the war with any view to a speedy conclusion, the government has superseded him and put in his place Gen. Burnside, the victor of Roanoke Island and Newbern, a careful, industrious, incessantly active man, obedient to orders, and who will do his best to carry out the views of the War Department, without setting up any special will of his own further than is the duty of a commanding general. McDowell and Fitz John Porter are removed from the command of their respective corps after delays which seem to the public unaccountable. Pope charged Porter with being the cause of all his disasters, and Sigel's report showed clearly that he was unfit for his post. Hooker, a real fighting man, takes Porter's corps.

Gen. Curtis has been overhauled for his strange inaction after the battle of Pea Ridge, and notwithstanding the responsibility of his position, we hope that the investigation will be prosecuted to the utmost, that we may know whether it be true that he was filling his pockets by speculating in contraband cotton when he should have been carrying the war into Arkansas. This is boldly charged against him, and it so readily accounts for his otherwise incomprehensible delay and inaction, that his course must now be fully investigated and explained.

While we are very glad to notice this new policy, we would suggest to the government that it is hardly just to the men whose lives are sacrificed by incompetent or inefficient generals, nor to the country whose interests are at stake in this contest, nor to the people who are taxed so heavily to bear the burthens of the war, that the officers who cause us such serious losses should be suffered to escape with a mere dismissal from active command. These officers all have their partisans and adherents, who malignantly assail the government for removing them, and the change conveys with it none of the disgrace which it should in order to be effective.

The service demands that an example should be made of the officers who disgrace their rank. For the man who jeopardizes the destiny of his country in this war by his blunders or negligence, or who causes the useless slaughter of his soldiers, or their surrender to the enemy, a mere removal from active command is not sufficient. He should be tried seriously by court-martial, and if convicted, punished severely by being ignominiously dismssed from the army, by imprisonment or by death.

If we may judge by some recent conversational expressions of President Lincoln, his leniency toward ineffective and blundering commanders is based upon a desire not to "alienate the affections of the northern Democratic party," to which organization these officers are said to belong. We care not a fig for parties. We clamored more loudly and steadily against Fremont during his Missouri career than any of the Democrats, and we have not hesitated to denounce Hunter, Curtis and other Republican generals when we thought them wrong.

In the case of these Democratic generals, the President commits an egregious error if he supposes that he can satisfy the Democratic party by any reasonable course. Indeed the knowledge that most of the generals have been Democrats has emboldened the Democratic leaders at the north to a display of arrogance and dictation which has become insufferable. After the recent elections they asserted boldly that the people had declared in their favor, that Lincoln and his Cabinet ought to resign, that the emancipation proclamation must be recalled, and a national convention called, &c., &c.

The President has taken the proper course by considering the popular elections as demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to ensure which he has removed the tardy commanders; and will continue to do so until he has purged the public service of those who have blocked the way. This is the true method of answering these arrogant demands for a resignation of the government. Give the people what they demand, a pressing, continual, conquering war. Let them see that the rebellion can be subdued. And above all let these Democrats see that the generals in whom they place their partisan hopes can be as easily unmade as they are made by the government. Let them apply to the generals the same vigorous course of prompt dismissals for military offences which has been practised toward the subalterns, and let the war be completed this winter.—*U. S. Gazette.*

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The recent election in Missouri having resulted in a most surprising victory of the emancipation party, considerable speculation has been started as to what is to be done in the State Legislature. Of course the difficulty in the way lies in the fact that the framers of the constit'n of Mo., in order to fasten slavery forever upon the State, inserted in that document such provisions as they thought would make it impossible for the Legislature to act in the interest of emancipation. These provisions we quote:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws, 1st, for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slave so emancipated; and 2nd, to prevent *bona fide* emigrants to this State or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of these territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this State."

In giving these provisions the St. Louis Republican says:

"All the power that the Legislature does possess on this subject is to pass laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves who have committed any high crime; to prohibit the introduction of slaves for the purpose of speculation; to prohibit the introduction of slaves imported from any foreign country in contravention of the laws of the United States; and to 'permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating, *will give security that the slaves so emancipated shall not become a public charge.*'

"Were there, then, a majority of emancipationists in the next Legislature, we do not see in what manner slavery could be constitutionally abolished; for even if the consent of the owners of the slaves could be obtained to this scheme, no legislator, at least in the present condition of our finances, would have the boldness to propose to give the owners a 'full equivalent' for their slaves 'before such emancipation.' That would be a pecuniary impossibility, even with the aid the President proposes the general government shall offer. The project cannot be entertained at all. A plan to pump the Mississippi dry would not, to all intents, be less feasible.

"But, ask some, is it impossible to amend the constitution in such a manner as to remove the present legal obstacles? No; it is not impossible. Let us see how it can be done. The Constitution itself provides for amendments and modifications, and prescribes the way in which they can be made. All that is necessary is, in the first place, for the General Assembly, at any time, to propose such amendments as two-thirds of each house shall deem expedient. Then these proposed amendments are to be published in all the newspapers of the State three several times, at least twelve months before the next general election. And then, if, at the first session of the General Assembly after such general election, two-thirds of each House shall, by yeas and nays, ratify such proposed amendments, they shall be valid as parts of the Constitution. We use almost the language of the Constitution, and any one can see how perfectly easy it will be to emancipate the slaves of Missouri in a legal manner and in a very brief space of time."

The sneering manner of the Republican is based upon the supposition that these provisions effectually prevent emancipation. But it is egregiously mistaken. The Missouri Legislature need not pass a solitary act on the subject of emancipation, and yet so legislate as to bring about that result. It may, first, levy such a tax upon slaves as would render it impossible to hold them, and this would be perfectly justifiable, as the existence of slavery is a heavy burden upon the prosperity of the State, and has in the present war plunged two-thirds of its people into hopeless ruin; or, second, it may abolish all sales of slaves, both by auction and by private negotiation, and this would soon make the negro a terrible burden to his owner, as the very increase of this live stock would eat the latter up, so that immediately upon the passage of such a law he would take his slave out of the State to some place where he could be of more value; or third, it may make the owner of a slave punishable for all offenses committed by the slave, and liable for all debts of his contraction; or, fourth, it may punish a man with severe penalties for separating the members of slave families.

Let any one of these laws be passed, and it would at once reduce the value of slaves so seriously that the slaveholders would eagerly accept the compensation provided by the national government. The monstrous nature of the slave code fastened upon Missouri, and the oppressive provisions to prevent its melioration, ought to stimulate the liberal minded people of that State to make a bold effort to get rid of the incubus. No statutes can stop them if they have only the will to make the change. Kansas got rid of a slave code equally intended to be irrevocable, although the Missouri border ruffians imagined the thing was impossible.

Missouri ought never to have been a slave State. It is mostly in the same latitude with large sections of the free States, and is unfitted to plantation staples upon which slavery has thriven. It stands directly in the path of free emigration westward, and for thirty-four years kept back that emigration effectually. Slavery is therefore not only an injury to itself, but a positive stumbling block to the great north, into whose mass it penetrates, awkwardly separating Kansas entirely from all communion with its sister free States.

The north cannot afford to have the Missouri blockaded, as it has twice been by Missouri border ruffians, once to prevent free emigration into Kansas, and once to force the State out of the Union. The slave drivers have never really constituted a majority of the people of Missouri, notwithstanding they have succeeded in making the world believe so. Their reign has been one of terror and despotic usurpation throughout. They have overawed the masses of the whites by the same system of tyranny under which a number of loyal southern States were forced into the vortex of secession. This was fully proven when the people recovered their rights, and the "ruffians" were compelled to let Kansas alone. They tried to regain their sway when the rebellion broke out, but they have failed in every effort, and the recent elections went in favor of emancipation because these desperadoes were crushed out.

As for wishing such fellows to become Unionists, no loyal man cares a fig for it. In fact most people would rather see them stay out in the cold under their rebel leaders, in order that our armies may fight it out with them. Hereafter there must be no despotism of this organized banditti in Missouri. Those whose strong arms and stout hearts conquerred rebellion there, are able and determined to have the rights of themselves and their kindred recognized.

If there be a genuine emancipation movement in Missouri, no matter how it comes, we say from our inmost hearts God bless and prosper it. Slavery has been a curse to Missouri and the whole west from the beginning of its existence in that State, and must be sooner or later blotted out there. If the constitution and laws made by border ruffians prevent progress let the pressure be put upon the State to quash such an abominable code, intended, as it plainly was, to defeat the popular will, and enable a small minority to rule a great State.

This is the way we would answer the late reactionary efforts at the north in the interests of slavery. Missouri having at her own election declared in favor of emancipation, it is now the bounden duty of the friends of freedom everywhere to strengthen the hands of these Missouri liberals, and see that if they have the will to be free from slavery, they shall have also the right and the means of becoming *so.*—There is no sacrifice this nation would not willingly make to enable any slave State to become free, but more especially Missouri and Maryland. Let us have free Republicans elected from slave States, as in Missouri, to counteract the emissaries of bondage sent from the north, and let the slave States of the border become free by the action of the war.

This movement in Missouri need not be abortive. It has about it all the essential elements of success, and we trust that the friends of freedom in that State will leave no stone unturned to achieve success.—Without any refference to the number of emancipationists elected to the next Legislature, we are sure that if the conservative members were properly appealed to, and made to reflect on the real position of the State, and the advantages certain to result from emancipation, they would cheerfully aid the movement instead of throwing obstacles in the way.—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1862.

Traitorous Intrigues.

The papers bring us reports of clandestine negotiations between some leaders of the democracy in New York and parties in Richmond, the object of which is to put a stop to the war, secure a representation in Congress from the rebel States, which representation, when combined with the *democratic* representatives of the North, will secure to that combination a majority. That much being secured, the next step is to be a National Convention got up of course under the auspices of the same joint concern, to amend the Constitution so as to give the South, or, rather, to Slavery, all the rights, guarantees and securities it may desire, and restore it to its ancient domination over the country. This scheme was very plainly and distinctly foreshadowed at the late jubilee or jollification of the party in New York by Fernando Wood, John Van Buren and James Brooks, all of whom would be leading spirits under the new *regime*.

We have no means of knowing how the leaders of the rebellion will receive the base proposition, but we think it likely that they will spurn the Northern traitors with scorn; for some of them have already intimated as much.

The secret of the whole matter is simply this: That organization called "the Democratic party," which for years has drawn all its vitality from slavery, and received all its doctrines and principles from the men now in rebellion, will be utterly extinguished unless the scheme here spoken of can be consummated. Should the Union be dissolved, it will be left to stand alone in the Free States, a thing that it cannot do, for it will have nothing to stand upon. Or should the rebellion be crushed out by force of arms, and the Union restored, the Southern wing of the Democracy and the Rebellion (for they are identical) will perish together, and with them will perish Slavery, the fountain, the life, the idol of the whole system. Slavery, and that monstrous anomaly in politics called Democracy, will both expire together when this rebellion shall be put down by force; and it is to avert this catastrophe that the scheme under consideration has been devised. In fact it is the only way in which the party can be saved.

The object of the democrats (now rebels) of the South is to save slavery and the supremacy of slavery in the government.—They care nothing about democracy. Indeed they despise and repudiate the principles, and loathe the hypocrisy they have for years been obliged to practice in order to hold their weak and docile brethren of the North in their leashes. On the other hand the democracy of the North are only anxious about the preservation of their party and the public plunder that they occasionally reach by means of their party. They uphold and defend Slavery, not because they love it, but because they cannot help it. Their obligation to do so constitutes the main article in their treaty of alliance with their "Southern brethren."

It may be that the rebels in the "last ditch," may try the experiment of sending delegations to our Congress; but it is not very probable; and if the northern friends of the rebels can hit upon no better method of saving "the party" and its only remaining *principle*, Slavery, they had better give it up; for the Emancipation Proclamation will put an end to both.

The Rebellion in the South-West.

For the first time since the war commenced, it can be said that the Rebellion is broken in that portion of the Union lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and indeed, we may say, in all the region west of these mountains as far as population extends. It is true that months ago our forces held nearly all of Tennessee, and portions of Mississippi and Alabama; but BUEL'S retrograde movement from Chatanooga to Louisville left the rebels in possession of nearly all the great lines of communication, and masters of the situation. But now the great armies of BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH seem to have melted away. Perhaps portions of them are in Eastern Virginia, and we know that some of them are at or near Chattanooga, but not in sufficient force to cope with our army under ROSECRANS, whose headquarters and base of operations are at Nashville. Grant is gaining ground southward rapidly between the line of the Tennessee river and the Mississippi, and has pushed further down into the State of Mississippi than ever the National arms were borne before. The rebels are retreating, and all Northern Mississippi is now under the control of the Union arms.—The Memphis and Charlestown railroad is relieved. Gen. Sherman at Memphis can co-operate directly with Grant at Holy Springs, and Rosecrans at Nashville or Huntsville, as the case may require. And Gen. Grant, not hindered at Holy Springs at all, may push on his army till Jackson (Miss) and Vicksburg, (connecting with Jackson by railroad) are occupied by the Union troops. And then the Mississippi river will be opened, to be kept open by gunboats till the rebellion is crushed and peace restored.

Our Next Governor.

As it is but a few months until the next People's Union State Convention will meet to place in nomination a candidate for Governor, we notice several of our exchanges are already discussing the qualifications of candidates, and recommending them for the nomination. Although we shall be satisfied with and will support cordially any good true Union man that the Convention sees fit to nominate, still we have strong, and, we think, unanswerable reasons for preferring a man whose name we have not seen mentioned by any of our cotemporaries. That man is honest John Covode, of Westmoreland county.

We prefer him first, because he would be the strongest candidate that could be nominated. His reputation for honesty, statesmanship, and patriotism, is second to that of no other man in the State. His very name is a household word. The honest masses of all parties who generally take no active part in politics, would enthusiastically support him. They have watched his course in Congress for the last eight years, and have invariably seen him working and voting on the side of truth and right. When others stood aloof, or chose not to see the rascalities of the Buchanan Administration, Mr. Covode, with a fearlessness and fidelity to his trust which has endeared him to the honest masses, jealously watched the interests of the country, and to him we are mainly indebted for that searching and thorough investigation which resulted in detecting the thieves and scoundrels of that Administration, and exposing its plundering and corruptions to an indignant nation. The people are determined to reward his fidelity. All they ask is the opportunity, and we sincerely trust the Convention will now give it to them.

Secondly. We prefer him because he would make one of the best Governors who have ever presided over the interests of this Commonwealth. Possessing that strong common sense, enlarged ability which would enable him to clearly discern what would be to the true interests of the Keystone State, he would have the nerve to decide upon, and the untiring energy to carry through such measures as would advance those interests.

Our third, and by no means the least weighty reason is, that his locality—the West, is the one from which it is conceded by nearly everybody our next candidate for Governor must be taken. As the West then, has superior claims which nearly all admit, and will be entitled to a favorable hearing, we think she will be ready to present the name of John Covode with entire unanimity, and if his name be thus presented, which we do not doubt, it will add greatly to the strength of the Union men of the West if it is accepted.

To sum up, then, we are for Mr. Covode because of his decided strength as a candidate, because of his superior capacity and fitness for the office, and because the section from which he hails has a right to demand the nominee. We look forward confidently to his nomination.

WE are much gratified to learn that "Hickory Ridge" was much pleased with our complimentary notice of the "Fearless Democrats."

SINCE the exchange of prisoners began, over twenty-five thousand have been exchanged.

More Cavalry.

The cry now comes up from the Potomac, that the operations of the grand army have been impeded by the want of cavalry. The wily enemy, acquainted with his mountains and their tortuous windings, cannot be pursued with success without the aid of cavalry. The plains and the roads of Virginia cannot be traversed by men on foot. Mud and slush are barriers which human feet cannot overcome, however human energy may toil and struggle in the effort. This is all true.—Cavalry must do the work of this war—the government is beginning to understand this necessity, and now some of the very men who, a year ago, rallied against the organization of and considerable force of cavalry, are the most urgent in their demands at once to bring this branch of the service up to a respectable force, and thus of course to a profitable efficiency. We trust that this will be done immediately. Had a similar project been carried out, and a force organized such as was suggested and designed when Gen. Cameron was Secretary of War, the government would have had a cavalry army such as the world never before saw in the saddle. We would have had a force sufficient to ride down and overpower all the rebel traitors in the land, if we except those who hide their treason beneath their corrupt and ill-assumed Democracy.—*Har. Tel.*

TAX EXONERATIONS.—The Collectors of State and County Taxes in and for the several townships and boroughs of Blair County, for the year 1862, will please meet the Board of County Commissioners at their office as follows:

Of Alleghany, Altoona, Antis, Blair, Freedom, Juniata, Logan, Snyder, Tyrone township and Tyrone borough, on Monday, December 1st, 1862.

Of Catharine, Frankstown, Greenfield, Gaysport, Hollidaysburg, Huston, Martinsburg, North Woodberry, Taylor and Woodberry, on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1862.

GEN. BURNSIDE has issued a general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Centre Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Sumner; the second, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Franklin, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Hooker. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserves, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may be assigned to it, under the command of Gen. Sigel.

Muster Roll of Co. E, 84th Regt. P. V.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Alexander Dobbins.
1st Lieut., Albert A. Steinman.
2nd " Robert Johnston.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

1st Sergt. Henry W. Myers.
2nd " Philip Smith.
3rd " Thomas C. Donnelly.
4th " William Eastep.
5th " William Curtis.
1st Corp., John C. Wolf.
2nd " James Miller.
3rd " James Gallaher.
4th " William A. Houck.
5th " Samuel L. Hare.
6th " James Colbert.
7th " William C. Steuart.
8th " James Lias.

Musicians.

Stephen Halleran.
Daniel Dublin.

Wagoner.

John D. Baker.

Privates.

Aurandt Alfred	McDermit Chas B
Ashnell Austin	Michaels Hiram
Ake Samuel V B	McCloskey Henry
Black Daniel	McLaughlin Henry
Benton Miles	McCarl Edward
Bacon Daniel	Metzger Levi
Barr Silas J	McGonigale J C
Burget Elias	Nunemaker Sam'l
Benner Peter	Navigan Wm B
Brirus James J	Nosh Adam
Brirus Wm B	Nosh Samuel
Brumbaugh George	Obenour Theobald
Boyles George	Oberly Daniel
Cain John	Peterman Ben
Conrad Robert A	Painter William
Downing James	Potter Wm M
Downs Thos	Patterson Robt G
Endres Joseph	Rockwell Milton
Eastep Henry	Rickards Charles
Eberhart Joseph D	Roakey James
Endres Michael	Roller James C
Eddleman Samuel	Reed John H
Eastep Elijah	Rhule James
Eastep David	Spidel Joseph
Fry George	Snare Henry
Fetterman John C	Shinefelt Christian
Galloway John	Snyder Henry
Gallaher William	Stewart David
Gates Flemming N	Schreck Jacob
Gorsuch Elijah	Smith Hugh
Ginter Geo W	Taylor Alexander
Harnish John	Tasker Eli
Hetrick John	Tetwiller Andrew
Houck Dorsey B	Taylor Wm
Heverly Henry	Tetwiler Anthony
Harkins Patrick P	Tetwiler Joseph
Johnston James	Vincent Geo W
Lower Geo W	Vinecke Joseph
Lucas Daniel	Waring James
Mock Wm H	Walters David S
McElwee William	Yingling James A

PERILOUS EXPERIMENTS—*Read, if you Value Life.*—Our public hospitals need erform. Neither the food nor the treatment of their inmates is what it ought to be. The great object in most of these institutions, seems to be to doctor the sick at the least possible expense. As Captain Bunsby might say, "if they live, so, if they die, so, also. The worst feature of the whole is, that the patients are *used as living subjects for young practitioners to experiment upon.* These *eleves* of the medical schools expect to obtain the knowledge necessary in private practice by *testing* the properties and powers of medicines upon the helpless wretches placed under their charge. Deny this who will, we know it to be *true.*

For our own part, we are far from placing implicit faith in the prescriptions of the faculty. *Au contraire*, we have infinitely more confidence in the world-pervading remedies of Professor Holloway, than in all the tinctures, decoctions, anodynes and cathartics recommended in the professional text-books. Doubtles the egotistic nabobs at the head of some of our medical institutions, would designate his Pills and Ointment as empirical preparations. But we say *no.* Empirics *experiment* upon the diseased system; but he does not. He claims the trust and confidence of invalids on sure grounds—an unbroken series of cures, embracing all internal and external complaints, and running through no less a period than the fourth of a century! Can imagination conceive of more conclusive testimony than this? Does not such a voucher, bearing the endorsement of the sick of every clime, and backed by the favorable opinions and friendly decrees of the leading governments of Europe, carry more weight with it than a whole stack of *diplomas?—Sunday "Times."*

The First Murder in Princeton.

Yesterday, the citizens of Princeton, N. J., were thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement, from the fact that one of its most respectable inhabitants, Mr. James Rowand, a jeweller, had been murdered on Thursday evening, and his body thrown over the cemetery wall into the burying-ground, where it was found in the morning. It appears that Mr. Rowand closed his store at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was proceeding homeward, when he was followed by a strange man who had been prowling about Princeton and Kingston for the past week; and that, upon reaching the cemetery, the stranger assailed him with a heavy club, which had been previously secreted by the wall, laying him dead, probably at the first blow, then throwing both body and club over the wall. A fracture five inches long, was found on the head of deceased.

The carpet bag which Mr. R. was accustomed to use for carrying valuables between the store and his house, was found beside the body, the murderer having taken the key of the store out of it, and afterwards entered the store in search of property. At a late hour of the night, the family of Mr. R. becoming concerned about his unusual absence, his son went to the store and found it open, but his father was not there. Yesterday morning the body was found about thirty rods distant from the centre of the town in the cemetery, face downward, in a pool of blood; beside it lay the club, the carpet-bag, and key of the safe in the store, which the murderer had missed.

It appears that the stranger suspected of this cold-blooded transaction was first seen in Princeton about a week ago, where he put up at the Central Hotel. He was well dressed, and said he had come from Washington, was a native of Boston, but did not give his name. He was intelligent, and disposed to converse only with men of his own caliber. He was anxious to know the wealthiest and most prominent citizens. He was tall and heavy, had a small mouth and large feet.

Deceased had resided in Princeton for twenty years, belonged to the Methodist Church, and had an unblemished character. The city authorities of Princeton have offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

We make sad mistakes, but there is goodness hived, like wild honey, in strange nooks and corners of the world.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

Sabbath Order of President Lincoln.

Sunday in the American Army and Navy.

Strict Observance of the Day Enjoined and Ordered Throughout the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The following general order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath day in the army and navy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1862.

The President, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath day by the officers and men in the military and naval service.

The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine Will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled by the profanation of the day and name of the Most High. At this time of public distress, adopting the words of Washington, in 1776, "Men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality."

The first General Order issued by the Father of his Country, after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit on which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended.

"The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SERMON ON EDUCATION.

To the Reverend Clergy of the State:

GENTLEMEN: The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg, last August, unanimously adopted a resolution, "That ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

As the Convention adopted no means to make its wishes known to you, other than the publication of the minutes of its proceedings, I have taken the liberty, in this manner, to invite your attention to it.

At all times the due training of the young is of great importance, and the relation to it of the Christian ministers is plain and intimate. In the present unhappy juncture of our national affairs, regarding the future through the uncertain light of the present, this importance is vastly increased, and the relations of your body to it seems to become in the same proportion nearer.

The wishes of the Convention are therefore cordially commended to your favorable consideration, with the hope that you will simultaneously add your prayers to the Father of Light that he will at this time especially bless the cause of general education, and so guide the efforts of all entrusted with its care, that the youths of the land may become Christian citizens of a united and prosperous Republic.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. BURROWES,
Supt. Com. Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF COM. SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Nov. 11, 1862.

☞ We have for sale two trucks to run in coal banks.

HORSES, HORSES.

I WILL attend at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, for the purpose of purchasing Government Horses, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

ALSO—A few superior horses will be purchased for private use.

S. A. CORMACK.

October 25, 1862–pd.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough, P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

☞ Beef sells at 4 cts by the side.

☞ Making money very fast—the Iron men.

☞ Now is the time to open new coal mines. Every body wants coal, and ore.

☞ Gone by—the time to talk to our business men on the corner.

☞ Lining their pockets—the speculators in iron.

☞ Crowded out — the Educational this week.

☞ Gen. Mitchel died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30th.

☞ Dr Fahrney's Remedy will cure the Piles by correcting a faulty state of the liver.

☞ Don't read the Whig on "Illinois &c. elections,"—the Standard man.

☞ Awful—The Standard, at the Globe and the Whig.

☞ Gen. Wool has been relieved of his command in Pennsylvania. Gen. Porter succeeds him.

☞ Capt. Thomas McFarlane arrived at home on Saturday last on a short visit.

☞ Captain John McKiernan, of Williamsburg, of the 53d Reg't P. V., has resigned his position in consequence of ill health.

☞ "*The clock has not stopped.*"—*Register.*

If so it is not your fault.

☞ We want that very polite and attentive Express agent of this place, George H. Moorehouse, to bring a package to us from New York. He will do it.

☞ The *Register* says it is for peace.—Will it please define the terms upon which it would be acceptable. With or without slavery. Perhaps either.

☞ A new Post Office has been erected in Bedford county, called "Riddlesburg." P. Vandevander, Esq., is post master, and our friend W. L. Neff, Esq., assistant.

☞ We are glad to see business look so brisk around Price's Corner. His new supply of goods is attracting great attention. It is the place to get the worth of your money. For further particulars see his advertisement inanother column.

☞ We are highly gratified that E. L. Russ, of Co. D, 125th Reg't P. V., who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, has returned home to Altoona. He is now supposed to be out of danger.

☞ James Condron has greatly improved the pavement around and about his store, and has furnished his store inside with new Goods. We hope others may also mend their ways.

☞ Dieffenbacher, has just returned from the city with a large new supply of goods in his line, such as Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, Coal Oil, Lamps. Every body goes to Dieffenbacher's

REV. CHAS. L. STEINMAN, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call given him by the Baptist Congregation of this place. It is expected that he will preach in the Baptist church on next Sabbath.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.— We are much pleased to learn that the Methodist congregation of this place are holding a protracted meeting with great success. Several hopeful conversions have taken place, and the interest in the meeting is on the increase. May the Lord continue to bestow blessings upon them.

FIRE.—We witnessed, on Saturday evening last, the burning of Thomas McCauley's Plaining Mill, in Altoona. It took fire about 5 o'clock, in what way we know not. This is the second time Mr. McCauley has had his mill burnt during the last year. It was partially insured.—A stable near by was also burned.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are much pleased to learn that our old and much esteemed friend Maj. M. BUOY, of Lewistown, has been appointed Collector of United States Taxes for Mifflin County. He will make a good officer, and no man in the District better deserves this mark of confidence and respect.

☞ We met a farmer in Altoona last week with a load of wood for sale which he brought 11 miles. When we informed him that we would sell land within 2 miles of Altoona, containing 50 cords to the acre, for $10 per acre, or the same within 5 miles for $5 per acre, and trust at that, he was very much surprised. But such is, nevertheless, the fact.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, the 27th inst., has been set apart by the Governor as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving. Public worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this place, by the Rev. D. H. Barron, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON A STRIKE.—The miners at the Broad Top mines have been on a strike for two weeks past. They receive fifty cents per ton and demand ten cents advance. The miners begin to think that they have a right to share the immense profits which the dealers in coal are making by the extravagantly high prices which that article is now bringing in the markets of the country. But as the consumers will be compelled to pay the advance which the miners demand, we trust that the strikes will not be repeated very often. They now receive all they asked for.

☞ We publish to-day the advertisement of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 144 South Third street, Philadelphia, agents for the sale of the United States Twenty year Six per cent. Bonds. To any one having capital to invest, and stability of the government, (and what loyal man has not?) these bonds cannot fail to recommend themselves as a safe, profitable and patriotic investment. Notwithstanding the harpings of the semi-secession press to the contrary, the public debt of the country is but $654,000,000 to-day, and with our great wealth and resources, and a revenue of nearly $300,000,000 annually from imports and taxes, who can doubt our entire ability to pay. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. is one of the most reliable in the country, and we commend their advertisement to the attention of our readers.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—We want a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. One from the country would be preferred.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cts. per Box. 214

☞ Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per Pot. 215

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 21, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25@6,62
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,50@5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,18@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel,	62
Oats per bushel,	37@50
Barley per bushel,	87
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,37@5,62
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Fleur—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5,80

DIED.

In the Hospital at Harper's Ferry, on the 25th of October last, of typhoid fever, Mr. JOSEPH H. PIPER, son of Daniel Piper, of Allegheny township, aged near 20 years. He was a member of Captain McKeage's company.

NEW GOODS.

E. G. PRICE

HAS just received at his store on the corner of Blair and Montgomery streets Hollidaysburg, a very large and extensive assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

For Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest, and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

Too tedious to enumerate, consisting of A fine style of Delaines, Traveling Goods, Reps, Mourning and Second Mourning Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannel, Wool Flannels, all colors; Sack Flannel, all wool shepherd Plaid; Wool Plaids for children; black and colored all wool Delaines; black, colored and fancy Silk for Dresses; Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Gauntlets,

Fleeced Stockings for ladies, children's Stockings; a fine assortment of Shawls for men and ladies, &c., &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

Boots and Shoes,

Of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries Provisions, Salt and Fish,

always on haad at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that I have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of Goods in the market.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Wheat and all other kinds of Grain.

November 22, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Arthur Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of Arthur Hill, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DEAN, Administrator.

Nov. 22, 1862—6t.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties,) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First;

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

Nov. 22, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Condron, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Elizabeth Double, late of Frankstown township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Law Office of Blair & Dean, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D., 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

Nov. 15, 1862. JNO. DEAN, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex. No. 15, October Term, 1862.

AND now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion, the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to distribute money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of above named defendants, on above stated writ of Ven. Ex., said real estate being situate partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th of December, 1862, where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg "Alleghenian" publish 3 times and charge this office.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown }

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J ROYER, Col, 17th Dis.

Johnstown, Nov, 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,

Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.

JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1862.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

November 15, 1862—3m.

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Milk!

THE subscriber will furnish MILK at the door of every one desiring it in Hollidaysburg and vicinty, every morning except Sunday. He hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the the public.

JOHN McGINNIS.

Caldwell's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysbnrg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief

ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its labors were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about this city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply; but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our fund is running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldier from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co., Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we call special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,

D. L. EATON, Chairman.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y.; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 3o

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg. Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles.—ever sand-bar, island town, landing and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1, in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the navy.

October 4, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

POETRY.

A Wife's Last Care.

Another day will pass away,
Another sun in beauty rise;
But ere its light shall greet thy sight,
Death will have closed thy mother's eyes;
And thou wilt weep to know that sleep
Is set and sealed forevermore;
Yet think 'mid all the tears that fall,
Life's *pangs* as well as *joys* are o'er.

And when the last sad dues are past,
And said, and sung, the service brief,
Look to thy sire, whose eyes are dim,
And comfort *him* 'mid all thy grief.
With tender care his home prepare—
No daily act neglected leave;
And put away each thing, I pray,
Which *seeing*, might but make him grieve.

And ever seek, ere he can speak,
To set all things in comfort round;
However poor, content is sure,
Where neatness, kindness, love is found!
He likes to see the fire burn free—
A clear, warm, welcome, kindly ray;
Oh! think of this, *and let him miss*
Thy mother little as he may!

And mind the hour, for time's a dower
Prized often only when 't is gone,
Ne'er be too late, nor let him wait—
Sharp labor brings sharp hunger on!
And oh, my child, be ever mild,
However hasty *he* may be;
And God shall know how much I owe,
In these my last—*last* hours to thee.

THE FARMER.

"The Harvest is Past."

How solemn are these words! How startling should they be to the thousands who are pressing on through life careless and unconcerned! The harvest is past! Yes, it is past! What has been gathered is safe. What has not been gathered is lost—lost, it may be, forever. The summer is ended—ended forever! It can never return. Its weeks and days are with the past. The record is made; the page is closed; and what is the result?—Are we saved, or are we lost? One or the other is our condition. There is no neutral ground upon which we can stand.—These months past have been full of spiritual blessings and privileges. God has been forbearing and long-suffering. The Saviour has been pleading and waiting; the Holy Spirit has been striving; and yet how many have neglected all these things! They have past through the summer; life and health have continued; and yet they are not saved. Neither the mercies nor the judgments of God have had any effect. Thousands upon thousands have fallen all around them, and yet they are careless. They heed not the calls of mercy, nor the thunders of judgment.

But it will not always be so. To many, the last summer has come and gone. The falling leaves, the fading flowers are the last they will ever see. Before another summer shall begin, they will have passed to that shore "where days and years are no more." How solemnly are they admonished to put their house in order, and prepare for their departure! If they are still unsaved, they have not a day to lose—no, not an hour. The summer of privilege and of hope is past. The autumn has come, and at any moment they may be summoned to their final account.

To all, the past summer has been one of special blessings and of special trial. God has crowned it with abundance of every kind. The fruits and grains have abounded beyond almost any preceding year. But strife and carnage have filled the land with lamentation and woe. Every dwelling has been darkened, and every heart has been saddened. The scenes through which we have passed will render the summer of 1862 not only memorable in history, but memorable in every family throughout our land.—*Parish Visitor.*

A "Quarter" of Grain.

In the English markets, grain is quoted by the "quarter," and the price in shillings Sterling. The quarter contains eight Imperial bushels, or 8¼ American bushels. (Thirty-three American or Winchester bushels equal 32 Imperial bushels. The English shilling equals about 24 cents and 2 mills. For a rough calculation, we may reckon the sterling shilling at ¼ dollar, and to reduce London rates to New York bushel prices, divide the quoted shillings per quarter by 33. The telegraph reports a certain grade of wheat in London at 57 shillings—that is 57 shilling, or $14,25 per 8¼ bushels. Or, dividing 57 by 33, gives about $1,73 per bushel. From this we deduct freight, waste, insurance, commissions, etc., to get the corresponding price in New York. When flour is quoted by the barrel, we have only to divide by 4 to get the price in dollars, nearly. (Just now, four shillings sterling are equal to considerable over $1, owing to the price of gold, and the cost of exchange.)—*Am. Ag.*

Treatment of Horses' Feet.

Mr. Gamgee, Sen., in the Edinburg Veterinary Review for August, says: "The day will, I believe, soon come when people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said in former papers that the wall, sole and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown is secreted between the wall and sole at their union, is also required to be left entire; but, by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances, which in their nature are rebounding springs, are destroyed or greatly impaired. The custom of thinning the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung, or other wet softening material, under the name of 'Stoppings,' was brought much into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools."

☞ Why is the polka like bitter beer? Because there are so many hops in it.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

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Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

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Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

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FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

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Particularly adapted to the

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LECTURE-ROOM, the

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

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The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg. Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 7 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862—1y.

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ROUND, AND
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HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
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ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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